

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Jan. 4, 1836, Mr. Kent moved to take up the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, praying for a charter, and refer it to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Benton said, he should to-morrow submit a resolution to refer the memorial of all these Banks to a select committee. He wished an inquiry instituted into the affairs of these Banks—the manner in which their business had been conducted, the amount of the capital employed, and if necessary for the commercial wants of the District. He preferred that the memorial should lay on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Kent expressed the hope, that the gentleman would permit the memorial to take the usual course.

Mr. Benton said, that in order that the Senate might not be taken by surprise, he would inform the Senate that he intended to-morrow to make a motion to go into an investigation of the concerns of these Banks. He should move for a pretty extensive committee. He should not repeat in the Senate the charges he had heard against these Banks. But if a titling of what he had heard concerning them was true, those petitioners ought to have leave to withdraw their petitions.

The petition was then referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

In the House of Representatives, nearly the whole day was consumed in discussing the question whether the House should receive a petition for "abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia," presented by Mr. Adams from Massachusetts; and the House finally adjourned without coming to any decision on the question.

In Senate, Jan. 5, Mr. Ewing presented the petition of sundry citizens of Belmont county, Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved to refer the same to the Committee on the District of Columbia; and

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was laid on the table.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Tipton submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day: Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the General Land Office, so as to give it more efficiency; and to enable that office to meet the exigencies of the increased and increasing wants of the settlers in the Western country; and also of making that office a separate department of the government.

Mr. Ewing submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what has been the whole cost attending the purchase and management of the public lands up to the first day of January, 1836, designating the amount of each of the various heads of expenditure.

Also, That he inform the Senate what amount of land has been surveyed and offered for sale in each of the States and Territories. The amount which has been sold in each, and the net proceeds of such sales to the said first day of January 1836.

SEMINOLE INDIAN WAR. In the House, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for suppressing hostilities, commenced by the Seminole Indians, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the same Committee, reported the following substitute for the second section of the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the City of New York:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the port of New York, is hereby authorized to extend the payment in the manner prescribed in the first section of this act of all other bonds given for duties at the port of New York, prior to the late fire, and not provided for in the first section, as aforesaid, for six, nine, and twelve months from and after the day of payment of the said bonds: Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the 17th day of December last.

Mr. Casey, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a report, accompanied by a bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make provision for settlers, and to cede the refused lands to the States wherein the same may lie, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina said as the bill last reported was one of great importance, he would move that 1,000 additional copies of the bill and report be printed.

Mr. Slade named 3,000 copies.

Mr. Williams accepted the modification, when the motion, by consent, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Wise from the Select Committee raised on the subject, reported a bill to carry into effect a resolution of the Congress of 1787, to erect a marble column at Yorktown, in Virginia, which was read twice and committed.

In Senate, Jan. 6, Mr. Benton presented a memorial from sundry officers of the army, for the equalization of the pay of the Army and Navy. Referred.

A resolution for the reorganization of the Land Office, &c, was taken up and agreed to.

A debate of some length and piquancy took place, on a motion to amend the rules of the Senate in regard to the admission of spectators to the gallery and lobby: during which, Mr. Calhoun warmly insisted that it was mandatory on the Senate to open the galleries to the whole people of the United States. He insisted they should do so in every way, that they might judge for themselves as to the contest which was

then existing between the advocates of power, and those who opposed it. There was a struggle for liberty going on between that body, and the Executive, aided by another branch, which it was indispensable the people should witness, &c.

Mr. Buchanan rose not to take part in a discussion, which much surprised him, the original rule having been sanctioned by all (including Mr. Calhoun himself) but to reply to an insinuation thrown out by the Senator from S. C., that those who supported the Administration were the opponents of the liberties of the people.

Mr. Calhoun said, he had not insinuated, he had affirmed a fact.

Mr. Buchanan, then, would deny the assertion, as he would repel the insinuation. The friends of the Administration desired not any mystery, or that the public should be excluded from seeing every thing that passed within their Hall. The assertion to the contrary was easily made, although not so easily susceptible of proof. From what had passed however, he would vote for the resolution as amended.

Mr. Calhoun in reply, said that time and posterity would be best capable of determining the matter of fact, at issue between them.

Mr. Buchanan thought the Senator from S. C. had acted wisely to leave a decision of the question to time and posterity, for if he left it to the people, they would be found to have already decided it.

Mr. Clayton's amendment "to throw open the circular gallery," (hitherto reserved for Ladies) was adopted, 35 to 7.

The other part admitting them to the Lobby, was rejected, yeas 18, nays 24.

Mr. Benton then said he rose, whilst he intended to vote against the resolution, to maintain that the galleries were open to ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and he desired that it should not go abroad that there was any foundation for the assertion, that any gallery was closed to the public. He contradicted it.

The resolution was then adopted as amended.

In the House, 6th Jan. Mr. Jarvis of Maine, submitted the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the subject of Abolition of Slavery, in the District of Columbia, ought not to be entertained by Congress: and be it further resolved, that if any further petition for the Abolition of Slavery in said district be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of this House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without being referred or printed.

Considerable discussion arose on this resolution, which was cut short by the expiration of the time allotted to the consideration of resolutions, &c.

In Senate, Jan. 7, the bill from the House making appropriations for repressing hostilities, commenced by the Seminoles, was read twice and referred.

After transacting some unimportant business the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, 7th Jan. on motion of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the different acts of Congress granting pre-emption rights to settlers on public lands, so as to protect the rights of the settlers, and prevent fraud against the United States.

An unusually large number of petitions and memorials were presented, and resolutions offered; after disposing of which, the House adjourned until Monday.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.

Made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Powhatan Ellis, to be Charge d'Affaires to the United Mexican States.

R. M. Patterson, to be Director of the Mint.

J. C. Pickett, to be Fourth Auditor.

Franklin Peale, to be Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Edward D. Ingraham, Henry Toland, Cheney Hickman, James Rogers, David Henshaw, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1836.

Thomas Nelson, to be Collector of the Customs for the district of Richmond and Manchester, in the State of Virginia, vice J. Gibbon, deceased.

Thomas G. Norton, to be Surveyor of the Port of Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, vice Andrew Elliot, resigned.

Martin Gordon, Jr., to be Naval officer for the district of N. Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, vice P. K. Wagner, removed.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature have a Bill before them proposing to appropriate 500,000 dollars to Nashville and New Orleans Rail Road; 300,000 dollars to the Western Rail Road Company; 1,500,000 dollars to construct a Road from the Nashville and Orleans Rail Road to the eastern extremity of the State; 750,000 dollars for a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati through East Tennessee; and 300,000 dollars to the Atlantic and Mississippi Rail Road.

[Making an aggregate of three millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars! Where is all this money to come from?]

Judge White appears not to win golden opinions in the North. The Boston Courier (a Webster paper) speaks of his nomination with a sneer: "So the whigs of the Almighty Old Dominion mean to concentrate their forces upon a man, who has repeatedly declared his principles to be the same as those of Gen. Jackson, in all his measures, till he was infected with the itch of taking the General's place."

Michigan.—An extract of a letter from Washington, Dec. 21st, in the Steuben-Herald, says: It is not supposed that Michigan will get into the Union this session. I believe it is ascertained in the Senate at least, that there is a decided majority against her admission, until she shall have been authorised by Congress to form for herself a Constitution and State Government.

Dividend.—The Merchants Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of five dollars for the last six months on the original capital stock, payable 7th inst. We understand there remains a large surplus to the credit of the Stockholders. Cheraw Gazette.

FROM THE PETERSBURG CONSTELLATION.

Texas.—We have New Orleans papers to the 21st ult. inclusive. We copy from them the following late and interesting intelligence from Texas:

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The last accounts from camp, received by express at Brazoria, on the 11th, state that on the morning of the 6th, an attack was made on the town of St. Antonio, by the Texian army, headed by Captain Milan, and after a hard fight of 18 hours, succeeding in getting possession of three stone houses; from which position they had silenced two or three of the enemy's cannon, commanding important points; and when the express left at 4 o'clock on the 9th, the fight still continued. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but during the first twelve hours of the fight, they carried off all the dead, and when the courier left, seventeen dead bodies could be counted around one of the guns that was silenced.—Bulletin.

At the moment our paper was ready for the press, we learn from Captain Wilsey of the schr. J. J. Timpon, arrived to-day from Matamoras, that the port of Vera Cruz was shut against all American vessels.—Courier.

TEXAS.—As we expected, says the New Orleans Bulletin of the 29th ult. the Texians have proved triumphant, and not a Mexican armed soldier, it is said, now remains in Texas. It is probable that most of those who have visited Texas to embark in a common cause with her against her enemies, will become settlers on her soil, and identify themselves with her future destinies. The great addition to her own population, can but place her now in that situation, for which all her energies have been exerted, to wit, in the establishment of the Constitution of 1824, and thereby the security of her just and inalienable rights.

It is stated in the same paper of the 30th, that A. Houston, Esq. quarter master general of the Texian army, arrived in that city the day previous.

The Texians Triumphant.—By an arrival at New Orleans direct from Texas, the Bulletin of that city, of 28th ult. learns that an express six hours later from San Antonio gives the news of the Texian army having succeeded in taking the town, had driven the enemy across the river with great loss, and among the killed was Gen. Cox, and that not a Mexican armed soldier remains now in Texas. He also brings accounts of men coming in from all quarters of the United States.

Later from Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the following:

St. Augustine, (Texas) Dec. 21, 1835.

"Dear Sir: I wrote you yesterday, since which time we have had no official account from the theatre of war, but as regards the taking of San Antonio, there is no doubt. The news as we have it is about as follows: San Antonio was taken by the Texians on the 6th instant, by 300 men, under Capt. Milan. It appears that a large reinforcement of Mexican troops were near at hand, which caused the Texian troops to strike the decisive blow, which they succeeded in doing about the time they encamped, and were just in time to be made prisoners, increasing the number to 1200.

By this blow 2,000 stand of arms, 30 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores, horses, camp equipments, &c. which cannot be worth less than \$500,000 have fallen into the hands of the Texians, and which is of the utmost importance to them at the present juncture. It is said that in the engagement, Col. Milan, with four others, were killed, and some 15 or 20 wounded.

It is said that Gen. Coss is wounded, and himself with Goethe, taken prisoners. "Col. Milan led the first attack, to whom great praise is due for the success of the battle."

INDIAN WAR IN FLORIDA.

A letter from W. Wyatt to his son, dated at Micinopy, 21st Dec. says there is no doubt but that the Indians will make a desperate effort, and as there is no other way to meet them but taking the thickets, we must expect to lose many of our men. The whole country, in this quarter, is ruined, the houses in ashes, the women and children in forts, and the men under arms; and strange as it may appear, the regular troops of the United States here, never fired a gun, nor made the least effort to stop the ravages of the Indians, whilst the only victory gained over these Indians, was by us, who have marched near 200 miles.

Our scouts are now out—Indian signs are reported—orders for battle are about to be given. Before night many more of our brave fellows may fall.

FROM VENEZUELA.

By a letter from on board the U. S. frigate Constellation, dated Porto Cabello, Nov. 30th, we learn that this vessel was there for the protection of our commerce; that insurgents had command of the town, and the other party of the citadel. The whistling of the bombs passing between the two was distinctly heard where the frigate was moored; and the commanding officers of each party had paid visits of courtesy to our commodore. The town is nearly devastated; many houses burnt. In a chapel which our officers visited, the walls were besmeared with blood from a conflict with its walls 10 days before. Gen. Paez was expected the succeeding day, when it was expected a short and fierce battle would put him in possession of the city. The Constellation would then sail for Trinidad de Cuba. N. Y. Star.

Dividend.—The Merchants Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of five dollars for the last six months on the original capital stock, payable 7th inst. We understand there remains a large surplus to the credit of the Stockholders. Cheraw Gazette.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTION IN OHIO.

Mr. Harlan's Resolutions, passed the House of Representatives on the 22d and 23d ult. by decisive majorities. The 1st and 2d declaring the Senate's resolution a gross assumption of power, &c.—and in structing their Senators in Congress, to vote for expunging it from the Journals. The 3d resolution, declaring it the solemn duty of the Representative to obey instructions, or to resign, by a vote of 53 to 17. The 4th, requesting the Governor to transmit copies to their Senators, and to the President and Vice President of the U. S. was adopted without a division. The 5th Resolution requesting the Governor to send a copy to Mr. Benton, in consideration of the distinguished relation which he bears to the subject of these resolutions, was carried by a vote of 45 to 25.

These several resolutions, were adopted by the Senate on the 28th. The 1st and 2d by 20 to 15. The 3d by 24 to 11. The 4th and 5th by a similar vote as on the 1st resolution.

Every effort of the Whigs in the Ohio Legislature, to vote down the great right of instruction, or to vote out the Expunging Resolutions, has been defeated by the firmness of the Republican Party.

Richmond Enquirer.

MR. NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

This autocrat of the money market seizes on every occasion within his reach to render himself odious and ridiculous. A short time since he delivered an address at Princeton College to the officers and students of that institution, in which he advanced sentiments which ought, and will, stamp his name with deserved infamy. Puffed up with his ill gotten wealth, partly plundered from the public coffers, he had the folly and impudence to speak of the republican party, which constitutes at least two-thirds of the nation, as a "banditti" which would soon be "scourged back to their caverns;" to assert that its present ascendancy in the councils of the nation was the "vulgar domination of ignorance and profligacy," and that the "penitentiary" would soon reclaim "its fugitives in office."

These expressions will show the great body of the people the deep malignity with which they are regarded by the monied aristocracy of the country, for their free and fearless adherence to the present administration. There can be no doubt that Mr. Nicholas Biddle and the other choice spirits of the opposition, regard them as the "scourges of the earth, mere banditti, fugitives from penitentiaries, and would, if they had the power, not only exclude them from all offices of honour or profit, but scourge them from the polls and annihilate their rights. Louisville Advertiser.

FROM THE PITTSBURG (PENN.) MERCURY.

There seems to be a lull in politics just now, in our quarter of the country. People of all parties are agreed in one opinion that Van Buren will carry Pennsylvania, against any and all competitors, by more than 30,000 majority—no one pretends to make it less. The domination of Harrison, without securing him the shadow of a chance, has served utterly to extinguish the "availability" of Mr. Webster. The opposition are without heart or hope; a continuous series of ill luck and worse management has completely unbraced them; and the impression is rapidly obtaining, that the best interest of the whole country can only be secured by the election of Van Buren.

Mr. Webster, in reply to a letter from the Anti-masonic Committee, of a county in Pennsylvania, declares himself to be uncompromisingly opposed to Masonic, and all other secret societies. How will the Federalist Masons of Massachusetts, relish this avowal of a principle which he has never before known to hold? And what has Daniel gained by thus disavowing the opinions of his old friends? Nothing. The Harrisburg Convention, preferred to him, such a man as Harrison, who is not able to write an ordinary letter with greater purity of style, or manliness of sentiment, than a boarding-school miss. New-York Jeffersonian.

A letter from a Virginia member of Congress mentions that he has "conversed with several of the New York Delegation" on the subject of Abolitionism,—"and that they are as much opposed to it as are the People of Virginia or any other State"—that Mr. states, that his Legislature will respond to Virginia in a satisfactory manner, and that "if no action should be had by that body, it will be occasioned entirely by a belief that the Constitution does not give the right to legislate on the subject"—that the N. Y. Delegation says, 19 out of 20 are opposed to the Abolitionists—"and that the evidences already given, ought to be sufficient to satisfy every rational man that not only New York, but the whole Northern country, is with us—a few noisy fanatics excepted. Rich. Enq.

Capture of San Antonio.—We learn, says the New Orleans Post of the 28th ult. by Col. Macomb, who arrived from Nacogdoches yesterday, that San Antonio has at length been captured by the Texians. This intelligence is six hours later than the last, received a day or two since. According to the information conveyed by Col. Macomb, Gen. Coss was killed in the action, together with almost every field officer in the Mexican army. Not an armed Mexican soldier is now to be seen on this side of the San Antonio river. The town was captured with great slaughter on the part of the Mexicans. Those who survived were driven across the river, and we suppose are in full career on their road to Mexico.

Cape Fear Bank Stock.—Sales of Sixty-three shares of the new Stock of this Bank, on which \$20 per share have been paid, were made in this place, a few days ago, at \$23 per share. Last sales of the old Stock \$112 50. Fayetteville Observer.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship St. James, Captain Sebor, we have London papers, shipping lists, and Price Currents to November 21st.

The London Morning Herald of November 19th, contains a letter from its correspondent at Paris; which says, "The American question is, I may aver, in train of satisfactory adjustment. The British Government has offered its mediation between France and the United States. It has been accepted by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, which even goes so far as to offer to lodge the money in the Bank of England, or the British Treasury. The American Charge d'Affairs has not yet left town, nor will he until the 1st of December; but his going or staying, although connected with the question, cannot influence it in the slightest degree.

London, Nov. 20.—It was reported at the Paris Bourse, on the 18th, that Lord Palmerston had tendered the mediation of England between France and the United States; that the proposal had been deliberated upon in a council of ministers, the result of which had been to thank the British Government, but to declare that the French cabinet could not accept its interposition.

The packet ship George Washington has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th of November. The advices from Paris are two days later, but they give nothing of importance in addition to what has been heretofore received in relation to our affairs with France. Mr. Barton had not left Paris. The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th, says:

"The papers of Sunday, and the Messenger, and Gazette de France dated yesterday 23d, have arrived to us by express.

"After a variety of resolutions taken on the subject, the French Chambers are convoked (by an ordinance published in the Moniteur of Sunday last) for the 29th of next month (December) This determination—which anticipates by a fortnight the period fixed very recently for their convocation—was considered in Paris to have been produced by the rather unpleasant view forced on the French Government of its alliance with Russia, by the growing importance of events in Spain, and above all by the serious aspect of the American indemnity question.

In relation to the Cotton Market, the New York Commercial Advertiser says—

A letter of the 24th states that the Cotton Market was very flat, and price 1-3 to 1-4 lower. A small lot of new Bowdes had been sold at 11½d.

Another letter of the 25th says, the Cotton Market continues dull—2500 bales were sold yesterday at former prices.

MESSRS. VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON.

A friend has politely given us the perusal of a letter from a distinguished gentleman now in Washington City, and authorized us to make the following extracts from it in relation to these distinguished gentlemen. Alluding to his interviews with Mr. Van Buren, he goes on to say:—"Mr. Van Buren is certainly one of the most talented men of our day. Frank and easy in his manners, plain and unostentatious in his style of living, he may emphatically be said to be a man of the people. All that has been said of his magnificent style of moving, is without foundation, and exists only in the false imaginations, of those who would move earth and heaven to defeat him. Why so, ask you? He is hated, because he is able—envied, because he is favorite with the people—slandered, because he has been faithful to all his trusts, and has thereby given earnest, that the People of this country may trust him further with safety. This they will most certainly do (if I am any judge of passing events), to the discomfiture of those who oppose him.

"I called to see Col. Richard M. Johnson last night, and found him as usual, immersed in business; this is his habit when visitors do not interrupt him; he is plain and affable in his manners, and very engaging in conversation. I wished that more of the plain and honest part of our countrymen could see the time worn veteran, they would then be satisfied, that those who revile him, know not what they do, or are influenced by those feelings, which naturally arise from disappointment, whether in various ambition or revenge. Col. Johnson you know was applied to, by Mr. Speaker Bell to run for the Presidency, on condition he would favor the re-charter of the United States Bank. This he refused to do in the most unqualified terms. His refusal has doubtless secured for him much of the abuse of the opposition Press. But as he has suffered severely from wounds received in the service of his country, during the war with foreign foes, he has too much heroic fortitude to shrink from the stern discharge of his duty to his countrymen, from the fear of having shaft after shaft of calumny hurled at him by those whom he refused to serve at the expense of his principles. By the bye, it may not be recollected at this day, the circumstances under which Col. Johnson entered the service of his country, during the late war. He was then in Congress; disaster after disaster had been met with, by our troops, on the Canada frontier, until the prospects of our country in that quarter were gloomy indeed; it was at this period of anxiety, when our soil had been invaded, that he returned to his constituents, and raised a Regiment, and gave himself to the service of his country, enduring the hardships and dangers of the tented field, perilled his life in the bloody conflict, and returned to his constituents covered with wounds received in vindicating the honor of his country, and driving her invaders from its soil. To them, he offered to resign his seat in Congress, they refused to accept it; he went to Congress, and was seen month after month, walking on his crutches, attending to his duties as a member of that body; such a man is RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Town of Fayetteville.—Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, has been elected Magistrate of Police; Sampson Boon, James Baker, Joseph Arey, John Campbell, John Selph, Joshua Carmon, James Kyle, Commissioners—all for the ensuing year.

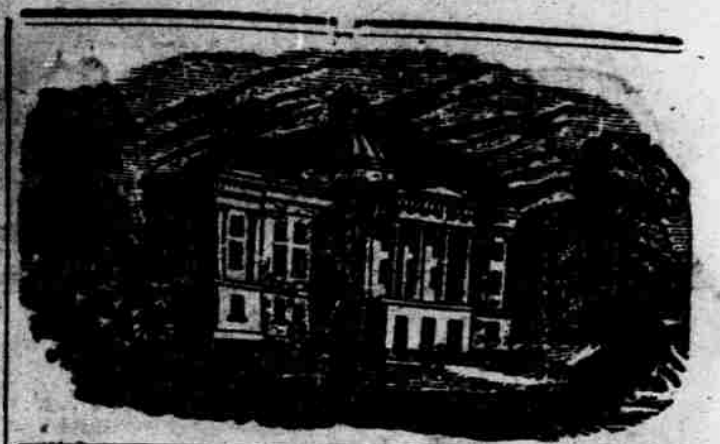
Melancholy.—Mr. Adolphus Duboc left his house near Greenville, S. C. on the 24th ult. at night, in a state of partial derangement; and was so much frozen when found next morning, that he died soon after being brought home. He left a wife and three small children.

Shocking Casualty.—A young lady was burnt to death at Mr. John Russell's house, near the mouth of Coddle Creek, Cabarrus county, on the 18th ult. She came into the house from the cotton patch, and in the act of kindling the fire, her clothes caught, and were burned entirely off her body.

Unfortunate affray.—In an affray which took place at Dover, Delaware, 25th ult. between James H. M. Clayton, brother of Senator Clayton, and Midshipman John E. B. Adams, of the U. S. Navy, the latter was shot with a pistol, and died in a few hours after. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of excusable homicide.

A general jail delivery took place at Tarboro, on the 1st inst. says the Press of the 9th. There were two white men, and three slaves confined—by some means they procured a saw, and bored a passage to free themselves. No tidings have been heard from either of them.

Abolitionists find no quarter in New Hampshire. A Rev. Mr. Storms, while at prayer, preparatory to delivering a lecture against slavery, in the town of Northfield in that state, was arrested by a constable, and put in confinement preparatory to standing his trial before a justice of the peace, under the cognate act!



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE BANK.

Martin Van Buren, for President. Richd M. Johnson, for Vice President.

We are indebted to the Honorable Messrs. Brown, Montgomery, Speight, and Connor, for sundry documents printed by order of Congress; for which those gentlemen will please accept our respectful acknowledgments. Public documents, of whatever kind, are of much value to Editors of Newspapers, for reference, although extracts may not actually be made from them.

Fire.—A small unoccupied house in the suburbs of this city, was burned down on Friday night last. Suspicions are entertained that it was intentionally fired.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—We see it stated in the last Wilmington Advertiser, that the construction of this Rail Road is no longer a matter of doubt or speculation. "Wilmington alone and unaided from abroad, having already taken Stock to the amount of nearly \$250,000 in this road, and but \$50,000 in addition is required for the incorporation of the subscribers."

Although the act incorporating this company has "Raleigh" in its title, we believe it is not contemplated the road shall take this city in its route to the Roanoke River, but pursue that course which shall be deemed most expedient.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. Esq. we understand, has been appointed Commissioner, by his Excellency Governor SPEIGHT, in accordance with the act of Assembly on the subject, passed at the last session to proceed to the northern cities for the purpose of negotiating a loan of \$400,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied in payment of the instalments on the shares of stock reserved to the State in the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

"Raleigh Star."—David Outlaw, Esq. of Bertie county, takes charge of the editorial department of the "Star," for the present year.

Hon. JESSE SPEIGHT.—We are gratified in being able to state, that Gen. Speight, the Representative in Congress from the Newbern district, has so recovered from his late dangerous illness, as to be able to return home to his family in Greene county; where we understand he will probably remain for a few weeks, until he shall have regained that vigor of body which will enable him to resume his public duties in the House of Representatives.

Post Office, &c.—A new Post Office, named Chalk Level, has been established in Cumberland county, and Andrew H. Dewar appointed Post Master.

The following Post Masters have also been appointed in this state: Joseph T. Young, North Cove, Burke county; Francis Young, Elwinstown, Burke county; and John Wright, Center, Rockingham county.

Among the fine imposed by Post Master General we observe the following. Ordered, that S. Newland, contractor on route No. 2161, from Morganton to Asheville, N. Carolina, be fined twelve dollars for failing to deliver the mail at Asheville on the 23d July and 6th and 15th August, 1835, he having been notified of said failures, and made no explanation.

Tarpetum has risen nearly a dollar per barrel, by last advices from England; which is encouraging to the manufacturers of the article in the Eastern counties of this State. It commands 4 to 4½ at Wilmington; 4 25 to 4 35, at Newbern.

Thomas Loring, Esq. has discontinued the publication of the Wilmington Free Press, and issued the "Wilmington Advertiser" in its stead; the latter being of the same size, and published at the same terms as the former. The location of the Advertiser is unfavorable for obtaining a large subscription; and as the requisite patronage for sustaining the establishment must, of course, be sought in the advertising and job custom of the community, the Editor of the "Advertiser" has (perhaps very judiciously, there being no other press in the place) determined to eschew party politics; and says his paper "will be open to no party, and will be influenced by none, in its political character; and in the prosecution of its publication, endeavor to be just, and fear not."

Mr. Loring is a good printer, and a very good newspaper Editor; and we feel assured that, by industry and application, he will deserve a liberal support—and we sincerely hope he may receive it.

John L. Scott, Esq. delegate in the Virginia Legislature from Dinwiddie county, has resigned his seat on account of ill health. Monday, 18th inst. is appointed for holding an election to fill the vacancy. Mr. Scott belonged to the whig party; and